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Afghanistan 6.00 Dm. Iran 115 Dls. China 5,000 Rials
Algeria 275 Lira Israel 1,250 Lira Portugal 125 Esc.
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Finland 2,000 F.M. Maldives 125 Rupi Turkey 1,250 Drs.
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ESTABLISHED 1881

Polish Reform Caught in Limbo U.S. Aim:

Jaruzelski Has Failed to Find a Political Constituency

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The failure of a national referendum to win a popular mandate for economic and political change in Poland has confronted the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski with a familiar and seemingly intractable political problem: the absence in the country of a constituency willing to back the general's attempts at liberalization.

Since announcing broad plans for political and economic change last month, General Jaruzelski has seen the political foundation needed to start such a program slowly crumble. Opposition to the proposal has emerged within the top ranks of the ruling Polish United Workers Party, forcing the weakening of the political platform. What is an apparent slowing of the Soviet drive for change has raised ques-

tions here about whether Poland can still afford to take its own radical steps.

Now, the failure of the Communist leadership to persuade more than 46 percent of the electorate to vote for its two referendum propositions has battered the hopes Gen-

NEWS ANALYSIS

eral Jaruzelski had of building a mass political movement behind his program. At the same time, the result has made clear that Poles are not ready to accept the price increases and other austerity measures that were part of the plan.

As a result, the Polish leader may be forced to repeat the dismal pattern of overseeing policies half put into effect and half thwarted, which has dogged his government since 1982 and which he vowed to break. Without public support,

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with uncertainty in Moscow and with domestic conservatives on the offensive, General Jaruzelski may simply be hemmed in.

"The authorities didn't get the vote of confidence that they desperately needed," said Janusz Onyszkiewicz, spokesman for the banned Solidarity trade union, which advised Poles to ignore the plebiscite. "The question now is what sort of reform will they come out with, whether it will now be half-hearted."

If the impetus for dynamic change in Poland is lost, the result could be a chilling effect for reform programs around Eastern Europe and a significant blow to Mikhail S. Gorbachev. In the last year, General Jaruzelski has emerged as the strongest ally of the Soviet leader and the sponsor of the most radical

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U.K. and U.S. Assail French-Iranian Deal

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain angered by France's decision to release an Iranian accused of involvement in a wave of terrorist bombings in Paris, said Tuesday that the matter is "bound to come up" when she meets Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, at the European Community summit meeting in Copenhagen this weekend.

The Iranian, Wahid Gordji, an embassy interpreter, was released in apparent exchange for two Frenchmen held hostage by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon and for the release of the first secretary of the French Embassy in Tehran whom the Iranians had been holding as a bargaining counter.

The United States also criticized French behavior in unusually harsh terms on Tuesday, with the chief State Department spokesman suggesting that hostage-taking had been rewarded.

In the House of Commons in London, Leon Brittan, a former government minister, denounced the "deeply deplorable French hostage deal," and Mrs. Thatcher replied that she agreed that "treating with terrorists only leads to more kidnappings and more violence."

"The best defense against terrorists is to make clear that you will never give in to their demands," she said. "That has been and will continue to be our policy."

When she meets Mr. Chirac, she said, "The matter is bound to come up — and I shall reiterate that our policy is, I believe it is the best one and the only one to defeat terrorism."

British and American officials said the deal appeared to breach agreements made by France at the European Community summit meeting a year ago and at the Group of Seven economic summit meeting in Venice last June to stand firm with allies against terrorism. The European nations agreed to make "no concessions

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under duress to terrorists or their sponsors."

"The ideal of a Europe united against terrorism has been betrayed," said The Times in an editorial reflecting government thinking.

In Paris, the British ambassador, Sir Ewen Ferguson, called at the Foreign Ministry to find out why France had decided to release Mr. Gordji, who was suspected by the French authorities of involvement in the bombings in Paris in September 1986 in which 13 persons were killed and more than 100 injured.

France blocked the Iranian

Embassy in June 30 after Mr. Gordji took refuge there and refused a judge's summons to appear for questioning. France broke diplomatic relations with Tehran on July 17 after the Iranian blockade Paul Torri, the French first secretary, and eight other diplomats in their embassy in Tehran. Both blockades were lifted after Mr. Gordji appeared before an investigating judge in Paris on Sunday and was flown by private jet to Karachi, where he was exchanged for Mr. Torri.

In his televised interview on Monday, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, repeated earlier assertion that there is a "certain asymmetry, both in forces and armaments," that Moscow is prepared to address in the new talks "without delay."

Some U.S. experts have questioned whether such one-sided reductions in conventional arms would be negotiable.

The new American approach would set equal-limits on the number of tanks and artillery pieces.

The limits would be set at current NATO levels. Some American officials said the United States might agree to set limits at slightly below NATO levels, as West German officials are said to have suggested.

"There was no real buying and the volume was light," said Ronald B. Doran, head of institutional trading at the brokerage First Alimony Corp. "We need something else."

In New York, the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 major stocks rose 8.79 points to close at 1,842.34 in moderate trading. The average had plummeted Monday by 76.93 points, a loss of 4 percent of its value.

The dollar, which hit record lows in Europe on Monday, ended firmer there on Tuesday, buoyed by central bank intervention.

The dollar also closed higher in New York on hopes that a pending

announcement by West Germany on domestic investment incentives will boost the U.S. currency. (Page 15.)

"No one knows quite what to think at the moment," a Frankfurt currency dealer said. "Everyone had been expecting the dollar to fall further, but now they are not so sure."

Stockbrokers in Europe, however, said that investors still felt that the dollar was vulnerable. They said investors continued to worry that its weakness would pinch companies' export earnings while also triggering a resurgence of inflation in the United States.

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Canceled Vote in Haiti Is Seen As Namphy Bid to Keep Power

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, the leader of the military government, has moved in dissolving an independent electoral council and canceling national elections to ensure himself a prolonged hold on power, according to Western diplomats and politicians.

His actions set the stage for a new, potentially violent confrontation between politicians allied with the ousted dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier and detractors of the electoral council and Sunday's canceled vote.

"It was a coup d'état against the constitution," one European diplomat said. He said that while the army has promised to hold new elections, "they'll have it the way they want it."

General Namphy's ruling National Government Council abolished election laws and halted the electoral process after Tontons Macoutes, former members of disbanded Duvalier paramilitary squads, disrupted the vote by killing at least 25 persons and wounding more than 60 in Port-au-Prince.

General Namphy said the ruling council would organize another ballot and inaugurate a president by Feb. 7. Haiti has not had a free election in three decades.

By dawn Monday the bursts of gunfire that were heard across the city during the weekend had died down, and Haitians ventured out to stock up on food and gather news by word-of-mouth. Four of the five main radio stations in the capital

were not broadcasting news after Sunday's attacks.

The mood was one of frightened anticipation. Nearly all stores and businesses in the capital remained closed.

Most of the nine members of the defunct electoral council spent the Sunday night in hiding under the protection of local embassies.

Alain Rocourt, the electoral council's treasurer, was preparing documents for a legal defense of the council's work, a relative said.

U.S. Embassy officials said they were surprised and disappointed by the violence Sunday. The embassy learned of General Namphy's decision to break up the electoral council from a Sunday afternoon communiqué, U.S. officials said.

"You don't have to like the electoral council to guard the people in the streets," said a U.S. official, referring to the armed forces hands-off approach to the electoral violence. "You don't only protect people you like."

"The fact we supported the electoral council meant we thought highly of its work," a U.S. official noted. The United States gave more than \$6 million directly to assist the council.

Apparently referring to this aid, General Namphy accused the council of being influenced by foreigners.

"I can't imagine what General Namphy is referring to," a U.S. official said.

On Sunday the United States cut off all military aid and as much as \$40 million of its \$102 million eco-

nomic aid, leaving only its humanitarian assistance program intact.

Almost all the \$1.5 million military aid for this year has already been disbursed, officials said. But teams of U.S. military trainers, who have been working for the past 18 months with four elite Haitian battalions, were withdrawn.

Some of the politicians who ran for president in the canceled elections refrained from criticizing the army directly for abetting the violence and appeared to accept General Namphy's offer of a new vote.

Louis Dejeo 2d, one of four front-runners, said in a cautious statement that he had taken note of General Namphy's "solemn pledge" to finish the transition to democracy.

Another front-runner, Marc Bazin, had refused to comment on the election's cancellation. In a communiqué Sunday, Mr. Bazin's party chastised the armed forces for "failing to make everyone respect the law." Mr. Bazin has yet to decide whether to participate in a election organized by the military.

Silvio Claude, a clergyman and candidate for the Christian Democratic Party, said he believed a fair election was impossible under the current government and called for its members to resign.

Travel Warning by U.S.

The United States issued a warning Tuesday against travel to Haiti and called on the military government of Haiti to "arrest, prosecute and punish" the gangs that disrupted national elections. United Press International reported from Washington.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Rodman, said that the United States is consulting with other governments and the Organization of American States about the situation in Haiti. But he dismissed calls for a direct U.S. military intervention, saying, "There are no such plans."

The travel advisory by the State Department warns Americans to postpone "all nonessential travel" to Haiti.

Aliza died of a heart attack five months after the invasion while Mr. Begin was away on a trip to the United States. She was his strength, his defender and his friend. His health once a year. Where does he go? The cemetery. There is a burden on him that he will never let go.

Mr. Begin's days start early. He is up at dawn, reads the local newspapers, has breakfast, then Yehiel Kadishai, his longtime personal aide, arrives with more Israeli and foreign newspapers. Mr. Kadishai brings along a cardboard file of letters, and Mr. Begin spends an hour or so going over correspondence. A housekeeper fixes lunch.

In the afternoon, his daughter Lea returns from her job as an Al staffer and makes dinner. If there are no guests, Mr. Begin may spend the entire day in pajamas and robe. His son lives just around the corner and stops by almost daily.

Mr. Begin is an insatiable reader, and Mr. Kadishai strains to fill his appetite. In recent weeks he has read "Veil" by Bob Woodward and "Spycatcher" by Peter Wright. He devoured William Safire's 1,100-page "Freedom" in two days. Mr. Kadishai also brought him Jehan Sadat's memoirs, "Masters of the Game" by Sidney Sheldon, and "The Proud Tower" by Barbara Tuchman.

Friends say Mr. Kadishai knows the old man better perhaps than Mr. Begin's own family. But even he can only speculate about the big question: Why? "He never gave me an explanation. He feels like it, that is all. He's comfortable. He has no obligations, no commitments. He doesn't want to involve himself. He doesn't want to interfere. He doesn't want to be a factor in the whole thing."

Others have tried to pick up the flag. Mr. Begin's only son, Benjamin, has challenged Mr. Sharon publicly about the war, even opposed Mr. Sharon for a position at last year's Herut convention. Mr. Sharon won handily, a victory that signaled the passing of an era and indicated that even the faithful recognized their old leader was gone and not likely to return.

Menachem Begin stayed out of that fight, just as he shunned involvement in the last election campaign, in which his one-time close ally, Yitzhak Shamir, was narrowly defeated by the more dovish Labor Party and Shimon Peres, a long-time political enemy. Many in Herut blamed Mr. Begin for not campaigning, for abandoning them, for seeming not to care.

Mr. Hasten says Mr. Begin has energy but just doesn't want to expend it: "I saw him three weeks ago, and to me he looked as good as he did as prime minister, maybe even better. His mind is as clear as

ever. He still has a photographic memory, and he reads everything. "We urge him to go out more, and we beg and plead with him to write his memoirs. But he's a stubborn man, and you can't talk him into anything. He responds when he feels the situation requires it. Otherwise, he's willing to let history make the final judgment."

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They were wrong. Time passed and there was still no name. Voie AW15 is a continuation of Rue Georges Pitard, a lawyer and Resistance hero who actually lived several kilometers away on Rue Séguier. Other new streets between the playground and the Tati wall bear fresh signs to indicate that they honor Maurice Magnin (1822-1890), who founded a Catholic workers' center in Montparnasse, and Georges Leclanché (1839-1882) who invented an electric battery — an electric battery, not the electric battery. And still Voie AW15 remained nameless.

"It's paved now, there are even accidents on it, but it has no name," Mr. Schults said. "We're in a kind of no-man's-land, that's what we're in."

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OPINION

Someone Must Intervene to Rescue Haiti

By A. M. Rosenthal

By Flora Lewis
WASHINGTON — Once more the United States confronts a basic reality of international life: intervention in the affairs of another country. The ethical and political question about Haiti is not whether to intervene but when and how.

It is Haitians, not Americans, who are murdering other Haitians and trying to shove the country back into the perpetual nightmare of terror and despotism. But the involvement of the United States in the Haitian horror is so deep

ON MY MIND

and long that America has a responsibility to try to stanch the small country's blood and to quiet its screams.

Maybe the United States will get off easy. Maybe it can act within the framework of the United Nations and get it to set up a peacekeeping force in Haiti.

A real problem, there, is the precedent of a UN force that would include some troops from outside the Americas operating in the Western hemisphere would be acutely uncomfortable for Washington and other American capitals.

Maybe the Organization of American States can be used as the instrument of intervention. Maybe, but the OAS traditionally has been reluctant to decide where international action takes priority over national sovereignty.

Maybe the United States can put enough political and economic pressure on the "military" leaders of Haiti, whose wars are always against their own people. Washington supported the military men. Now these heroes have permitted and encouraged the slaughter of voters to prevent the election they fear.

But the military and the goons of the Duvalier regimes know that this time there must be retribution for their crimes. They will not be keen to put down their scorpions — knives and guns.

So if there is no easy way out, the United States will have to decide whether to send in its own troops. Perhaps this can be done "surgically" — that bit of jargon that inaccurately implies relative painlessness, and no postoperative problems.

If the United States moved militarily to protect the people of Haiti from their murderers, it might not be all that surgical. American troops would have to find and root out gangs of street killers and torturers, many of whom have had the advantage of American training themselves. It would not be Vietnam, but it wouldn't be Grenada either.

It may come to that soon — a decision on whether to mount armed intervention to pay the bill. On the bill are the "windows of vulnerability," to advocate more and bigger land-based missiles. After all, Congress only approved 50 MXs. Administrators never call for more than temporary plan A; they then never move to the stuff for a more mobile, less vulnerable strike.

The principle of the Soviet commando was to seize "target-to-head rate." But the size and power of individual missiles would oblige the Soviets to rain warheads to knock them all out once, and forces would reduce the targets.

But instead the administration included a proposal in the strategic talks to ban mobile ballistic missiles. It has said it would oblige the Soviets to reduce their warheads by three without the single warhead that is the main purpose. It wants to ban submarine missiles with 12 warheads instead of the eight forces.

All of these are the opposite moves to reduce vulnerability. They would also accomplish de-power when both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev say they want today's arsenals to be reduced to destroy the last threat.

But without a change in administration, some experienced observers are convinced that the U.S. and Soviet groups will continue to do what they are doing now, and demand greater security.

There are not the people at the top who would insist on negotiating Moscow's acceptance of a deal. There are not the people who would insist on getting the Soviets to accept a deal.

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Berlin Strides Toward Regaining Standing as Science Research Center

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

BERLIN — For half a century, ending in the 1930s, this city was the scientific capital of the world.

Here Max Planck and Albert Einstein helped lay the foundations of modern physics. Otto Hahn, Lise Meitner and Fritz Strassmann split the atom. Heinrich Hertz began the research that led to communication via radio waves. Here Robert Koch discovered the bacteria that cause anthrax, tuberculosis and cholera and Paul Ehrlich produced the first treatment for syphilis.

Berlin's glory began to fade as many of its stars fled the Nazis. It vanished when the city's core was destroyed by Allied bombers and Soviet gunfire.

Now, thanks to a combination of factors — reconstruction of a considerable measure of its former glory, its location in the heart of Europe, a heavy infusion of funds from the West Germany and a new opening to the East — the Western-controlled part of Berlin is becoming a major science center, with research conducted by a half dozen institutes and government agencies.

It is unlikely that Berlin will ever regain its pre-eminent position in the world of science, for there are now too many competing centers. Still, it retains a special aura.

West Berlin is formed of western suburbs, which the city annexed as it expanded in the late 19th century. While West Germany treats the city's western sector as part of its territory,

Britain, France and the United States continue to occupy it militarily under the four-power occupation treaty. East Berlin, the sector allocated to the Soviet Union, comprises the heart of the old capital including Unter den Linden, the grand avenue flanked by ponderous government structures dating to the end of the last century and the time of Prince Otto von Bismarck, first chancellor of the German Empire.

The buildings have been rebuilt much as they were, including Humboldt University where Planck taught, one of East Germany's primary centers of learning. Along the avenue new Linden trees are maturing, but it is a far cry from the days of Bismarck.

No longer is it crowded with carriages carrying the wealthy or influential. Automobile traffic is sparse. East Berlin's Alexanderplatz and

Spittelmarkt on a Saturday morning are far livelier than a decade ago, with soldiers of the Western allies as well as East Germans seeking bargains in the department stores. But East Berlin still does not compare to the gaudy attractions and bustle of West Berlin.

It is the western part of the city that has begun playing a special role as a meeting place for researchers from East and West. Because of the city's special status and amenities, several institutions that organize international meetings or studies are here. They include the Wissenschaftskolleg, or Institute for Advanced Study Berlin, the Dahlem Conference and the Aspen Institute Berlin, an affiliate of the Aspen Institute for Humane Studies in Colorado.

While the names of the West Berlin research centers reflect the old traditions, their concerns

are those of the present. Two institutes deal with gene research. Another, the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, is concentrating on acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The Heinrich Hertz Institute for Information Technology is working on new, high-resolution television systems. The Hahn-Meitner Institute is applying the latest tools of nuclear research to develop new materials for electricity-generating solar cells, heat-resistant jet engine materials and medical applications.

The Fraunhofer Institute for Production Systems and Design Technology, named for discoverer of the spectral lines that define composition of the sun's atmosphere, is designing "factories of the future." As envisioned by its director, Dr. Günter Spur, they would be partly

staffed by robots but still run like a ship at sea, by "crews" of specialists.

At the German Heart Center Berlin, Professor Roland Hetzer has performed more than 100 heart transplants. He said they are now considered routine. Also based here is the Space Institute Berlin, headed by Dr. Reinhard Furrer, who as a payload specialist rode a mission on the U.S. space shuttle Challenger before its fatal flight.

On Oct. 11, West Berlin announced the formation of an Academy of Sciences, with a \$100 million budget of 6 million Deutsche marks (\$3.6 million). In the eastern part of the city the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic is a descendant of the one founded there by the mathematician Wilhelm Leibniz in 1700. It reportedly has an annual budget of one billion East German marks, (\$600 million).

POLAND: Program for Reform Is Caught in Limbo

(Continued from Page 1)

reform in a region where conservative Communists of the Brezhnev era still predominate.

Though government officials have insisted that the policy of change will continue, Polish political analysts say the authorities will have little choice but to back down from the doubling of basic food prices and tripling of rents and utility charges announced for next year. While lower price increases are negotiated with official unions, a crucial meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee next week will consider whether to alter the modest package of political reforms.

In some ways, several analysts said, the referendum may have helped the Communist leadership by allowing it to show responsiveness and flexibility in the face of widespread public discontent over the price rises which was evident before the voting.

In this sense, the public announcement of unfavorable election results, a rare step in a Communist-ruled country, may have reflected the authorities' conviction that the battle to implement their "radical version" of economic policy had already been lost and the time had come to make concessions to the public.

"What happened was a kind of civilized version of what happened in Poland before," when workers rioted against price increases that were then revoked, said Andrzej Wroblewski, a prominent journalist. "Instead of waiting for an uprising, the authorities accepted defeat in the election."

Yet even if the referendum result proves tactically advantageous, General Jaruzelski cannot avoid damage to his prestige, analysts said.

While both Polish and Western analysts say they believe General



SANTA MAY BE LATE — An Athens postal worker tries to organize a growing stack of mail outside the central post office Tuesday as a five-day walkout by postal workers was scheduled to go on for another week. The stoppage will disrupt the Christmas mail.

PLANE: Suspect in Crash of Korean Air Jet Kills Self

(Continued from Page 1)

traffic controllers in Rangoon, Burma, never sent any distress call.

"We have considered many possible cases," a Korean Air spokesman in Seoul said. "But by all indications bomb explosion is the most probable cause of the incident."

"The plane was equipped with four engines and advanced communications systems," he said, "and any technical troubles should have been signaled. Only a sudden terrorist attack such as a bomb could have caused the crash."

Referring to the Japanese couple in Bahrain, the South Korean assistant foreign minister, Park Soo Gil,

said, "I very strongly feel that they may have planted the bomb," adding: "By all evidence available, that seems to be the case."

Many details about the possible involvement of the two Japanese remained hazy or conflicting; even their nationality was unsure Tuesday night.

According to officials in Tokyo, Shinichi Hachiya's passport seems to be genuine, and a Shinichi Hachiya is a Tokyo resident. On Tuesday night, Mr. Hachiya, 69, was interviewed in Tokyo and was said to have offered an explanation of how someone might have gotten a passport in his name.

Mayumi Hachiya's passport is

clearly a fake, Tokyo officials said. No passport with that number had been issued in that name, they said. Government officials in Seoul have warned that North Korea might commit sabotage to interfere with the South Korean presidential election, scheduled for Dec. 16, or to disrupt planning for the Olympics, to be held in Seoul next year.

Separately, Japanese police recently arrested a longtime fugitive member of the Red Army. He was arrested in Japan with a ticket to South Korea in his possession. The police said they also found a letter from the Red Army attacking the Olympics as a tool of U.S.-Japanese-South Korean imperialism.

Insisting that his "steady, strong and determined" dealings with

Moscow had reaped results at the bargaining table, Mr. Reagan said his talks with Mr. Gorbachev could be a turning point in superpower relations.

In a speech to almost 9,000 local high school students, educators and parents, which was part of an aggressive public relations effort before the summit meeting, the president called on the Kremlin to back promises of improved relations with tangible changes in its military arms accord in eight years.

In response to a student's question, Mr. Reagan defended his Strategic Defense Initiative, which is expected to be a focus of the summit meeting and the major block to a proposed 50 percent cut in strategic arsenals.

He also said he would advise Mr. Gorbachev "to really stick with his policy of *glasnost*" by improving human rights, and indicated he was not intimidated by the Soviet leader's popularity in Western Europe.

"I don't resent his popularity or anything else," he said. "Good Lord, I co-started with Errol Flynn once."

Administration efforts to dampen expectations of dramatic breakthroughs at the summit conference

did not preclude Mr. Reagan from setting ambitious objectives for his three days of talks with Mr. Gorbachev, which will be marked Tuesday by the signing of the first U.S.-Soviet arms accord in eight years.

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Kuwait Backs U.S. Plan For Base Aboard Barge

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The Kuwaiti government has approved a request to station a floating base in Kuwaiti territorial waters in the northern Gulf, Pentagon officials said here Tuesday.

The brief written statement about the barge was the Pentagon's first official acknowledgment that the U.S. military is using fortified bases as bases in the Gulf.

The statement came in response to a Washington Post story quoting Kuwaiti officials who said the United States had rejected Kuwait's offer to position a barge in its waters.

Some officials also have raised concerns that locating the barge within Kuwaiti territory could force the United States to defend Kuwait in the event of future attacks.

Iran has launched missiles against ships and facilities in the Kuwaiti harbor in recent months. In those instances, the U.S. government said it was not obliged to provide protection for Kuwait.

A Western official in the Gulf said that the proposed location of the barge would be outside the known range of the Chinese-made Silkworm missiles, which Iran has employed.

The official also said the U.S. Navy plans to rotate the barge from Kuwaiti waters to other locations farther north in the Gulf.

The Kuwaiti-owned barge would be the third such mobile base the United States has positioned in the Gulf to support its escorts of American-flagged Kuwait tankers. The other two barges are kept in international waters.

The barges are used to store supplies and provide bases for special operations teams' helicopters and patrol boats. The two existing barges reportedly are armed with artillery and shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

U.S. military officials are "working out the details" of the new base, according to a statement released by Pentagon officials here.

Slavery Flourishing in Sudan's Civil War

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Abuc Thuc Akwar, a girl of 13, was in a Dinka cattle camp in March when Arab raiders appeared on horseback. They surrounded the camp, firing machine guns in the air. Then, she said, they herded up several hundred of the tribe's cattle, kidnapped her and 24 other children and drove them all north.

They walked for 23 days out of the swamps of tribal land, across the Bahr el Arab river and into the desert homeland of an Arabic-speaking tribe called the Misseriya. En route, she said, her captors called her an Arab word that means "black donkey." She said they raped her four times.

After crossing the Bahr el Arab, the raiders divided up their booty. Abuc said a Misseriya man named Ali took her home as his slave. She said she tended his sorghum fields in the daytime; at night, when he wanted her, she said she was forced to have sex with him.

As civil war grinds on Africa's largest country, with more and more automatic weapons being put into the hands of tribal militias, Western relief officials and Sudan government sources say there has been an eruption of slave-taking in central Sudan that is without precedent in this century.

Abuc, who ran away from her owner in June and found her way to Khartoum, is one of thousands

of Sudanese women and children to fall victim to a tribal practice that appears to have been reborn amid the chaos of the four-year war.

Armed with AK-47 automatic rifles and machine guns, unchecked by government authorities and motivated by centuries-old tribal rivalries, raiders reportedly are moving back and forth across the traditional border region that divides Sudan — north from south. Moslem from Christian, Arab from African.

Southerners claim that Arab raiders, armed by the Khartoum government, have been given tacit approval to steal all the Dinka people and cattle they want. Northerners claim that southern rebels, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, armed by Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, are kidnapping Arab peasants and forcing them to work as porters.

"What makes this whole thing absolutely horrific is the introduction of automatic weapons," said Cole Dodge, country director in Sudan for the United Nations Children's Fund.

Mr. Dodge and other relief officials say that, besides triggering a sharp increase in tribal slave-raiding, new levels of firepower on both sides of the war have led to tribal massacres, the theft of millions of head of cattle and the wholesale destruction of villages and crops in central Sudan.

"There are too many arms and there is no law," said Jacob Akol, a

little to do with the civil war," said Hassan of Turabi, leader of the fundamentalist National Islamic Front. "It is a very dangerous situation."

"It is now going to take an awfully long time for peace to be re-established," said Bona Maiwal, a Dinka who is the editor in Khartoum of the English-language Sudan Tribune. "The Dinkas are always going to rape revenge."

At the turn of the century, British rule in Sudan reduced slavery. According to several Sudanese government officials, continued at a low level while being tightly regulated by traditional law.

"Tribal conflicts and slave raids have had their own mechanism regulation," said Suleiman Balde, a researcher at the University of Khartoum and co-author of a cent report on tribal massacres and the revival of slavery in Sudan.

"In the past, whenever Arab tribes raided the Dinka and when the Dinkas raided the Arabs, there would be a peace conference among chiefs to settle the dispute," said Mr. Balde. "They would count up the dead, the stolen cattle and the captives. Then they would terminate who the aggressors were. The tribe that was the aggressor would have to pay compensation for the dead and for the cattle; the captives would be released."

Until recently, Mr. Balde said, the scale of tribal fighting had been limited by the availability of weapons: swords, spears and clubs. If fighting did get out of hand, Mr. Balde said, government authorities would quickly intervene.

Since 1985, however, Mr. Balde and a number of Western relief officials say that tribal traditions have been crushed by the power of new weapons. He charges, too, that the government in Khartoum turned a blind eye to a level of violence "that is completely out of the context of traditional conflict."

"Official government support for the Arab militias has led to atmosphere where Dinka cattle and Dinka people are considered freebooters," said Mr. Balde. "Things have really gotten out of hand."

In an interview, Sadek el-Mahdi, Sudan's prime minister, said his government has armed tribal militias. But he insisted that the militias operate under strict control of the Sudanese militia. While Mr. Mahdi acknowledged that there has been an increase in tribal slavery, he said that his government does not approve of it.

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DEAL: U.K. and U.S. Criticize French-Iranian Swap

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult to obtain the release of other foreign hostages in Lebanon, including Terry Waite, the special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The London newspaper Today said in an editorial that Mr. Waite "is believed to be in the hands of the same gang of hostage takers as two of the Frenchmen. So the gang must think all they have to do is sit tight on Mr. Waite and the British will give them a nice fat bribe to let him go."

The French-Iranian negotiations, Mr. Redman said, had confirmed the role of Iran in controlling the hostages' fate in Lebanon and that Tehran was ready "to bargain with the lives of innocent people in exchange for money and to

obtain the release of its embassy employee, Mr. Gorjani.

"For our part,

enter

AMERICAN TOPICS

In N.Y., Ground Swell Against Gigantism



THE NOSE KNOWS — Mattie, believed to be the first dog in the United States trained to sniff out flammable liquids used by arsonists, posing with a handler, Trooper Douglas C. Lelout of the Connecticut State Police.

The time of the stabbing was on parole for a previous stabbing conviction. He faces up to 35 years in prison. Other witnesses failed to come forward, said a police captain, Leonard Grochala, because "people don't like to get involved." Ms. Puzik said, "For my conscience I wanted to stay and tell what I saw. I wanted to tell the truth."

"It's getting out of control," said Sharon Coleman, a banker. "When does progress start to be destructive and lead to a loss of quality of life?"

Short Takes

Ten persons witnessed a fatal stabbing at the Golden Arrow Cafe in Passaic, New Jersey, last March. The only witness to come forward was Zofia Puzik, a visitor from Poland. Her testimony convicted Luis Nunez, who at

the time of the stabbing was on parole for a previous stabbing conviction.

President Ronald Reagan, meanwhile, has signed a bill permitting civilian employees at Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, New York, to transfer some of their vacation time to a fellow employee suffering from breast cancer so she can use it as sick leave. Nancy L. Brady, 37, had used up all her own sick leave. The government objected to transferring sick leave but was amenable to transferring vacation leave. Representative Sherwood L. Boehlert, Republican of New York, introduced the special legislation.

The average starting salary for a lawyer last year was \$36,050 at a law firm, \$27,172 with the federal government and \$21,924 at a public interest organization, according to the National Association for Law Placement.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Indonesia Is Reported to Step Up Efforts to End Isolation of Vietnam

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In an effort to prevent expansion of Chinese and Soviet influence in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has intensified its efforts to draw Vietnam out of isolation by expanding bilateral contacts and promoting a settlement of the Cambodian war in Cambodia, according to analysts in the region.

Indonesian officials said Monday that the outcome of an informal meeting due to begin near Paracel on Wednesday between leaders of the two rival factions in Cambodia would determine how far and how fast the Indonesian initiative could go.

The meeting is between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a resistance coalition that occupies Cambodia's seat in the United Nations, and Hun Sen, a leader in Phnom Penh supported by Hanoi and Moscow.

It will be their first encounter since Vietnamese troops entered Cambodia in 1978 to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime, which had close links with China.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union said they regarded the meeting as a positive step. China indicated that it had no objections, although diplomats said the wording of Beijing's comments showed there was no enthusiasm for the meeting.

Singapore, one of the staunchest critics in Southeast Asia of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, said last week that it welcomed Prince Sihanouk's initiative to explore all avenues for a political solution to the Cambodian problem by agreeing to meet Mr. Hun Sen in France.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian foreign minister, said Thursday that if Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen could narrow differences, it would open the way for further informal talks on national reconciliation in Cambodia. Those talks, he added, could be held in Jakarta in January.

Tambo Refuses Talks Until Black Rule Is Set

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

ARUSHA, Tanzania — Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, said here Tuesday that there could be no peace negotiations with South Africa's white minority government until Pretoria committed itself unequivocally to black majority rule.

Mr. Tambo also said the ANC would not abandon its "armed struggle" until the South African government was ready to open real negotiations for a transfer of power to the black majority.

Responding to recent moves by the government of President Pieter W. Botha to remove obstacles to power-sharing with black leaders, Mr. Tambo said, "We are not interested in talking merely for the sake of dialogue."

He called for an intensification

of international economic sanctions to further isolate South Africa and force it to "abandon the tyranny of apartheid."

Mr. Tambo gave the opening address at a four-day conference in Tanzania attended by about 500 anti-apartheid campaigners and officials from 41 countries.

It was the first time that his 75-year-old group, the dominant black-liberation movement in South Africa, had organized an international conference in a bid to broaden its recognition as a government in exile and to raise funds for its activities.

The theme of the conference was "Peoples of the World Against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa." The purpose, Mr. Tambo said, was to "shape the future" of the anti-apartheid movement's strategies, particularly on sanctions.

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A Chinese Farmer Fights to Prove the East Is Orange

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

LIUQIYING, China — Yin Yongcheng, a bearded man in cap planted firmly on his head, walked among his orange trees, their fruit harvested now, and wondered about the future.

"I'm not sure I can go on," Mr. Yin said, scanning the 11-acre orchard that dotted the otherwise barren mountain like a four-day growth of beard.

A slight man who has worked the soil of this part of the northern province of Shaanxi much of his life, Mr. Yin has become a minor cause célèbre in China.

The People's Daily, the official organ of the Communist Party, has portrayed him as an aggressive agricultural entrepreneur who has reached the brink of failure, undermined by rigid local bureaucratic attitudes.

The plight of Mr. Yin, who in many ways represents the direction agriculture in China must go if it is to modernize, points also to the obstacles faced by the country's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, and Zhao Ziyang, the leader of the party, in their effort to insure the compliance of localities with national policy.

For Mr. Yin, of course, the cosmic problems of China's agricultural policies are, like Beijing, at best a remote concern. Rather, it is the health of his mountain where his trees grow and the antagonism of the village head, Li Jinjinxue, and the township bosses, Zhao Qiwén, to his endeavors that preoccupy him.

"I was a farmer," the 38-year-old Yin Yongcheng explained. "Like everybody else, I grew paddy rice, some corn, cotton, pea-

nuts. Nobody had their own land at that time. That was 1983."

"I'd heard about the reform policies and was encouraged," he continued, referring to the national policy, begun in 1978, of dismantling collective agriculture and distributing land to individual households. "These new policies gave me courage to do something."

An agricultural school in the nearby town of Hanzhong had started planting a grove of orange saplings on a barren hillside above the village in 1982. Mr. Yin said that it seemed to him that by expanding the orchard

and putting in some grape vines, a profitable fruit farm could be built.

The problem, of course, was that for a single individual to control so much land was almost unheard of.

"At the beginning this was very new," Mr. Yin said. "I went to talk to Li Jinjinxue. He told him that this area is poor land and wasn't being used."

On June 30, 1983, Yin Yongcheng signed a contract with the village to care for the existing orange trees and expand the orchard further. With loans from the local agricultural bank, he hired workers, bought saplings and grape vines and, over the next four years,

"I'd heard about the reform policies. They gave me the courage to do something."

—Yin Yongcheng

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On June 30, 1983, Yin Yongcheng signed a contract with the village to care for the existing orange trees and expand the orchard further. With loans from the local agricultural bank, he hired workers, bought saplings and grape vines and, over the next four years,

transformed the bald, weathered hilltop into a flourishing orchard.

This year, for the first time, his trees and vines produced a good crop and he began repaying his loans. But this year also his problems with local officials began.

"I need to build a pond to irrigate the trees," Mr. Yin said. "I put forward the plan to the village and the township for a loan to go ahead. I asked for 28,000 yuan, or about \$5,500. They would not provide the money."

As a result, Mr. Yin was prepared to abandon the orchard until a reporter from the People's Daily arrived in the village this fall.

For People's Daily, the newspaper that speaks for China's leadership, Mr. Yin's problems are the truest test of whether the country will move ahead.

"Yin Yongcheng's plight," the paper wrote, "has a certain universality to it. The problems he has encountered are faced in varying degrees by others who contract to run enterprises. We hope that the telling of Yin Yongcheng's story will attract widespread thought and discussion."

Mr. Yin is still waiting for his loan.

Accounts differ over who to blame for stalling Mr. Yin's ambitions.

According to People's Daily, local officials refused to make the loans to Mr. Yin because he had only a 10-year contract, the maximum permissible, and were afraid the money would not be repaid. At the same time, the officials would not consider extending the contract.

When questioned again recently, the officials did not seem willing to let him build, he said he did not know.

Zhao Qiwén, the township leader, blamed the backwardness of the region. Yin Jinjinxue, the village chief, said that he thought the issue would have been resolved anyway.

But an official from the nearby district government later conceded that the two local leaders were less than candid. "They didn't tell the truth," said Yan Kejian, an official in the foreign affairs department of nearby Hanzhong city, the agency that supervises contacts between foreigners and Chinese in this region of Shaanxi Province.

Yin Yongcheng said that some of his problems also stemmed from the resentment among villagers that he was better off than they were. Where once an old ramshackle mud brick house stood on the mountain ridge, he has built a five-room red brick home.

"My grandfather was landlord of this village," Mr. Yin said. Then, with a sigh, he continued. "I heard people saying that I was another landlord, that things were going back to the way they were. I think I'm not the new landlord. People have talked about me. Some of the people say the land I have now is much bigger than anyone had before the liberation and I have more laborers than my grandfather did."

As the depths of China's northern winter began to grip the village, Mr. Yin's 12 hired workers hurried to get fertilizer down and insecticide painted on the trunks of the orange trees. Next year, Mr. Yin said, he hopes to double the crop of oranges. But whether the orchard can, in the long run, survive without the irrigation pond that local officials do not seem willing to let him build, he said he did not know.

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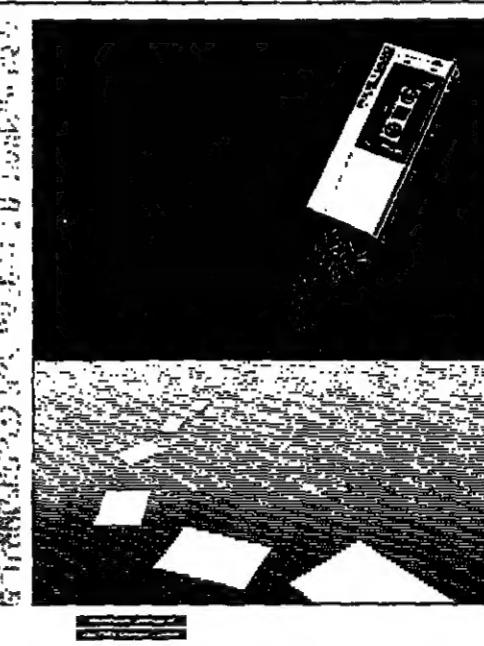
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ARTS / LEISURE

Paul Winter Consort And 'Ecological Jazz'

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The press release describes the new album "Earthbeat," a collaboration between the Paul Winter Consort and a folk group called the Dimitri Pokrovsky Singers, as "the first album of original music created and recorded by Russians and Americans." This discounts Stravinsky's "Ebony Concerto" for Woody Herman, the trumpeter Valery Ponomarev's recordings with Art Blakey and who can count how many symphonies, string quartets and jam sessions.

However, Winter is not generally one to make unnecessary noise blowing his own horn (soprano saxophone). Fine faced and soft spoken, he seems to carry some of the peace and quiet of his Connecticut farm around with him. He is the sort of person who can say: "If people hear the soul in this Russian music, it may help shift some of the attitudes that we hold toward their country" and sound genuinely convinced of it. And there are many genuine milestones in his impressive career.

After winning an intercollegiate jazz festival in 1961, his sextet was discovered by the late John Hammond, who signed them to Columbia Records and helped secure State Department sponsorship for a six-month Latin American tour. After their return, they became the first jazz band to play in the White House. The next day he met with Robert Kennedy about touring the Soviet Union.

It did not work out, then, but in September 1986 the Paul Winter Consort became the first American group to tour under the Geneva cultural agreement signed by President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Winter is undoubtedly the most frequent jazz visitor to the Soviet Union (although he claims to have stopped playing jazz when he took the name Consort), with nine trips during the past three years.

In 1971 the Consort's "Road" was carried to the moon aboard Apollo 15 and the astronauts named two lunar craters after tracks on the album — "Icarus" and "Ghost Beads." The following year their album "Icarus" was produced by George Martin, who had produced

"Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" for the Beatles. Martin is quoted as considering "Icarus" "the finest album I ever made." The 1977 "Common Ground" mixed the sounds of nature with jazz compositions. "Whales Alive" contained the voices of humpbacked whales and narration by Leonard Nimoy. "Callings" incorporated the sounds of 13 animal species.

While rafting down the Colorado River recording with the sounds of nature in some "wonderfully resonant" spaces for an album called "Canyon," which was nominated for a Grammy, Winter began to wonder "if the Russians have come to love the earth as we have and if maybe nature could become a common ground for peace."

Accompanied by Bert Todd, a professor of Slavic languages who had translated for the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko during his visits to the United States, Winter went to the Soviet Union as a tourist in 1984. Yevtushenko was enthusiastic about the idea of making music involving wilderness beauty in his country. He pulled strings and Winter obtained permission to return to visit Lake Baikal in Siberia. He "fell in love with it."

Now something would be missing in this if something were not said about something missing in this music. There are snakes in the Grand Canyon — to say nothing of musicians polluting the birdsongs — an unfriendly whale swallowed Pinocchio and there just might be several KGB agents in the bushes between the clear bears around Lake Baikal. What's missing, in short, is what jazz musicians call grease, in other words, "honest dirt." But Soviet jazz is somewhat short on grease in general and it's not seen there as something essential. The journalist Leonid Pervesev wrote "the most perceptive article on my music" in the Russian-language magazine Foreign Literature describing it as "ecological jazz." Winter said. It aroused a great deal of interest and the Consort was invited to tour. They performed in Moscow University on the same program as the Dimitri Pokrovsky Singers.

"Our two ensembles felt immediate kinship," says Winter. "Their music is the soul of the earth of the Russian Republic. It's rooted in ancient village traditions. Some of their songs go back 1,000 years. At first they were not officially sanctioned because there was this enormous push toward modernization at all costs. People wanted to live in cities and drive cars. Village traditions were not considered progressive. But there has been the growth of an ecological movement in the U.S.S.R. and now the group has become extremely popular."

Last March, Winter returned to Moscow with keyboardist Paul Hallyer to record 35 of the 14-member group's "circle songs" and chants. They improvised new melodies in counterpoint over some of them and Hallyer wrote new pieces using their modes. The tapes were brought back to the 24-track studio in Winter's converted Connecticut barn and the Consort "lived with them for months before overlaying our own Afro-Brazilian rhythms and adding antiphonal lines."

Winter's label, "Living Music," has signed a seven-album, 10-year co-production deal with Melodiya, the Soviet recording organization, and he can "hardly wait to get back to Lake Baikal to make music there like I did in the Grand Canyon."

Paul Winter and sax.

Photo: Michael Ochs Archives

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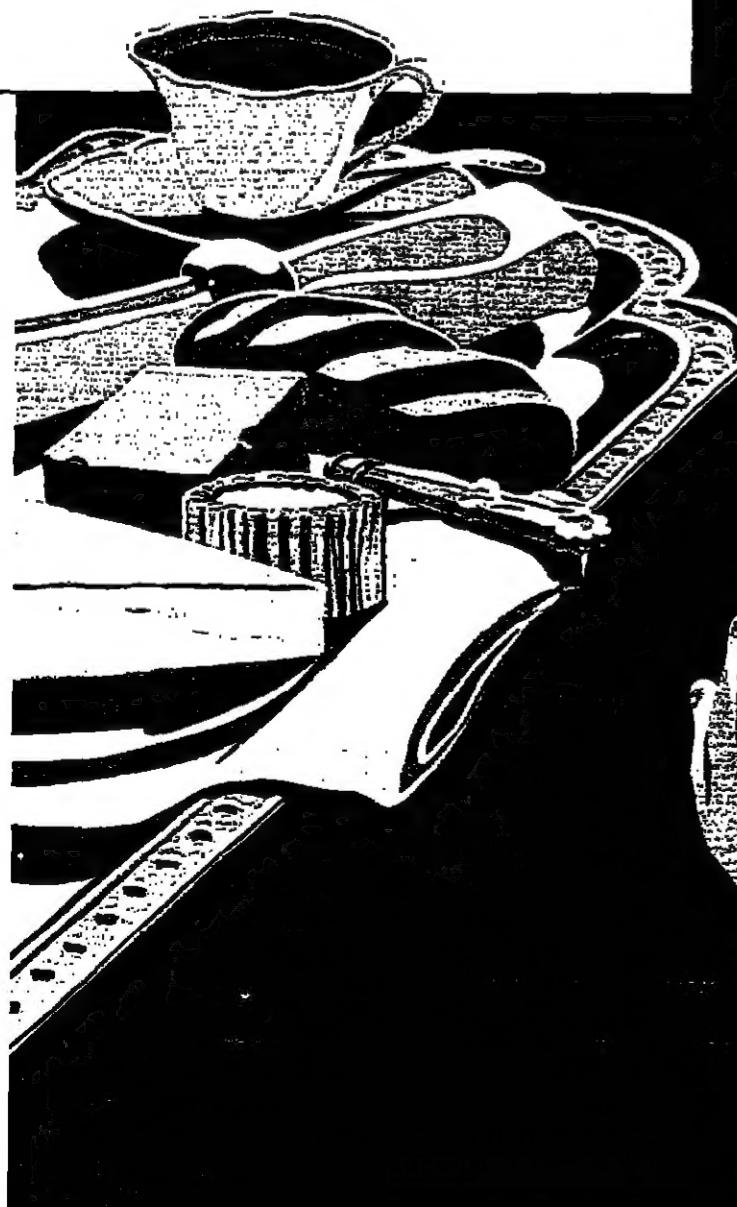
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'Waiting for Godot' Revisited

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Once billed as "the laugh session of two continents," though admittedly that was in the United States and even then the advertisement was rapidly changed to "Wanted — 70,000 intellectual playgoers" after they saw the box-office returns, "Waiting for Godot" now takes its place in the classic repertoire of the National's Lyttleton stage.

More than 30 years have elapsed since it was first seen in London and widely reviewed as the play

THE BRITISH STAGE

where nothing happens and then happens again after the interval. In that time we have of course grown accustomed to such later and still darker Samuel Beckett imponderables as "Happy Days" and "Krapp's Last Tape" so that to revisit "Godot" is an almost nostalgic experience.

Amazingly, it would seem to have become a museum piece, though the provenance is still a little hazy. William Dudley's bleached and bare setting, a tree and a hill, suggests one of those backwoods areas where creatures from Mars used to land in bad movies of the 1950s. There, Estragon and Vladimir, the tramps locked together in some terrible peripatetic odd-couple marriage, launch into a rambling vaudville duologue which was to find its backstage echo in Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead."

But not for nothing was Beckett a Parisian-Irish friend of James Joyce and a theatrical contemporary of Eugene Ionesco; there is an inspired linguistic lunacy from here to "Bloomsday" as the tramps played on a strong double-act by a comic Alec McCowen and a lug-



John Alderton (left) as Estragon, Alec McCowen as Vladimir.

trious Godot, the invisible man who just might manage to give them the illusion that they exist. Instead, all they get is Pozzo (Colin Welland, somewhat lacking the comic incisiveness of Peter Bull in the Peter Hall staging) and his slave Lucky (Peter Wight, eerily good in the tennis speech) and time does indeed pass, though not, of course, so rapidly.

Halfway from a cabaret of de-spair to a cosmic philosophic debate, "Godot" is the play that, as Kenneth Tynan once said, arrives at the customs house with no luggage and no passport and nothing to declare, yet gets through like a pilgrim from Mars. What Michael Radman has done for the National is to frame it securely within the boundaries of classic drama, so McCowen dancing around like the bolder of a Stan Laurel chair in phiology, and Alderton finding moments of unusual lyricism in a still chilly and periodically petrifying text. I had actually managed to forget that their final insult, some way below crotin and sewer rat, is

In the Barbican Pit, Peter Speyer's "Old Year's Eve" is a 30-minute political sketch that might have looked all right as a one-shot television drama but seems distinctly thin if it is to represent one of the Royal Shakespeare Company's rare discoveries of a new play for its chief London home.

On a wine farm in the western cape of South Africa, parents are waiting the return of their son on army leave. Mother (Ann Mitchell) is an overblown hostess who in another country could well have been a passenger on one of Tennessee Williams's streetcars. Father (Tony Doyle) has reentered into a grouchy defeat, and it soon transpires that their son (Reece Dinsdale) has in fact deserted the army in order to fight for the farm which he sees in imminent danger of a black takeover. Sure enough the servants have deserted, neighbors have fled and

the radio reports land mines and car bombs. The parents seem oddly determined to stay on, but as it becomes clear that the army has turned their son into a near-psychopath, and there are soon dead servants littering the driveway, an evacuation from the exhausted vineyards would seem to be in order.

Sarah Pia Anderson's production touches base on all these issues, but like the play itself adds up to nothing much more than a tense dinner party in which Father takes to the bottle and Mother delivers an obituary for the old white supremacy while the son takes to the butlers. "Old Year's Eve" signals that a way of life has gone rancid, but leaves one wondering about little more than who will be left to do the washing up.

At the Leicester Haymarket, which has in recent years given the West End both "Me and My Girl" and "High Society," the Christmas musical is "Fat Pig," an adaptation of Cohn MacNaughton's best-seller about farmyard animals saving the bacon of one of their number by having it go on a diet before the butcher can attack.



Detail from "Les Blanchisseuses."

Degas Painting Sold in U.K. for \$13.6 Million

The Associated Press

LONDON — A painting of a laundrywoman by Edgar Degas fetched \$7.48 million (about \$13.6 million) at a Christie's auction Monday, a record price for work by the French Impressionist.

A dealer bought "Les Blan-

chisseuses," Christie's said, adding it had been expected to fetch

excess of 4 million pounds.

The 32-by-30-inch (81-by-76-centimeter) oil on canvas, painted in the mid-1870s, depicts two laundrywomen at a table. One is ironing a shirt, the other is holding a boy and leaning slightly backward.

The previous high for a Degas painting was \$3.74 million paid May 1983 for "L'Attente" (Waiting), Christie's said.

The French Durand-Ruel family sold the Degas to enable them to add to their collection of contemporary art, already one of the finest in France. "Les Blan-

chisseuses" is one of the few oil paintings Degas is to be offered auction this century.

The artist was born in 1834. His family was of a wealthy family and died in 1917.

A painting by Paul Gauguin, "Les Trois Huites" (The Three Beds), fetched \$2.42 million. It was painted during the French artist's first day on the South Sea island Tahiti in 1891. Christie's said auction realized a total of \$2 million.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

BY MERRYL BUCHANAN

IN THE IT EVERY WEDNESDAY

ESSENTIAL READING FOR EXECUTIVES

WORKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

MADISON AVENUE**Retirees' Magazine Wins Readers but Battles Image**

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With its February-March issue, Modern Maturity, the six-a-year publication of the American Association of Retired Persons, will increase its circulation rate base 10.1 percent, to 17.4 million. It is on its way to becoming the largest magazine in the United States.

But while many magazines consider themselves misunderstood by media departments of ad agencies for one reason or another, Modern Maturity considers itself caught in the middle of what seems to be a reverse generation gap.

"As explained by Ina S. Josephson, national sales manager, and Cary Silvers, director of research, the media people at agencies are prone to perceive the over-50 set as washed up."

"Young agency people really are turned off by that crowd," said Franchelle Caldwell, president of Caldwell Davis Partners, the magazine's agency for a couple of years.

"Even after you impress them with your numbers, they say, 'Uh-huh,' then don't do anything about it."

In hopes of making older readers easier to take, the magazine commissioned a \$60,000 study by the Daniel Yankelovich Group that compared the wants, needs, desires and pastimes of the over-50 group with those of the 39-to-49 set that media people can more easily relate to.

The study found more similarities than differences. And Modern Maturity's current trade campaign on how to advertise to senior citizens is based on it. Some of the themes: "Talk about romance," "Don't make a long story short," "Entertain them" and "Treat them like your brother, not your mother." The tagline, a carry-over from last year, is: "The beginning of a new lifetime."

The management is not discussing the possibility of Modern Maturity overtaking TV Guide and Reader's Digest to become the largest-circulation magazine in the United States. But it is a distinct possibility for 1988, since circulation grows by an average of 250,000 each issue.

Modern Maturity is one of the benefits to joining the American Association of Retired Persons. The group's annual dues are only \$5, and membership brings discounts for travel and car rentals as well as access to health and other insurance plans.

PETER H. Engel, who prefers to call sales promotion a marketing service, has big plans for his 8-year-old American Consulting Corp.

Mr. Engel is a former marketing executive for Procter & Gamble, Philip Morris and Colgate-Palmolive. His immediate expansion plans call for a package-design firm, specialty companies in the fields of music and sports marketing, and the addition of sales promotion experts in such categories as automobiles.

American Consulting serves such clients as Citicorp, Quaker Oats and Vintners International. But unlike most of its competitors, the company also has a field marketing force divided nationally into 12 zones. That is in keeping with the widely held belief that all marketing is local nowadays. An acquisition announced last week of the Kansas City franchise of the American Advertising Distributors, a coupon franchiser tied in with that philosophy.

Sales promotion has become quite controversial in the last few years, as annual expenditures in that category exceeded spending for media advertising. Agency people are quick to admit that various gambits of sales promotion — cents-off coupons, sweepstakes and games, on-pack premiums and trade deals — all effectively help increase sales. But all of this is for immediate results, they say. None of it leads to building a brand franchise with the consumer as media advertising does.

BUSINESS/FINANCE**Bonn Sets Investor Incentives****Discount Rate Also May Be Cut**

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The West German government will propose an investment incentive program Wednesday totaling 21 billion Deutsche marks (\$12.8 billion), government sources in Bonn said Tuesday.

However, some economists said that it would be a long-term and relatively inexpensive plan that would do little to mitigate the growing calls for faster-paced West German economic growth.

West Germany also appears to be on the verge of taking monetary policy action to support the flagging U.S. dollar. Banking sources in Frankfurt said the Bundesbank's policy-setting Central Bank Council is likely to lower the nation's discount rate Thursday from its current level of 3.0 percent. The discount rate is the fee charged on bank borrowing from the central bank against securities as collateral.

But sources close to the Bundesbank said that the council, which holds its regular biweekly meeting Thursday, appeared divided on whether a cut of 0.25 or a percentage point or 0.50 of a percentage point is appropriate.

Also, some council members still do not support a cut, while others back a cut but believe it should come in the context of a concerted round of reductions by the major industrialized nations.

The final decision may rest on how the dollar fares Wednesday in foreign exchange trading. Further declines, one source said, would make a cut "almost unavoidable."

The Bundesbank, other Western European central banks and the Bank of Japan provided some support for the beleaguered U.S. currency Tuesday through coordinated dollar purchases in the open market.

A discount-rate cut, however, would do little to stimulate the West German economy.

"A West German discount-rate reduction at this point won't do anything for West German bond yields,"

See BONN, Page 15

Media people at agencies are prone to perceive the over-50 set as washed up.



Sophie Mirman, who had the 'silly idea,' and one of her many London stores.

Sock Shop Takes Trans-Atlantic Hop**A British Success Tries to Get Foothold in Manhattan**

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

LONDON — Four years ago, a 27-year-old named Sophie Mirman had a silly idea for a new business here: shops that sold women's tights, stockings and socks.

She scoured the London financial district, trying to find investors willing to gamble £40,000 (then about \$64,600) on her idea. The bankers who did not ignore her laughed. They pointed out that the hosiery market was saturated, dominated by big department stores and that her socks-only concept would never make it.

"When the Sock Shop finally started in 1983 — on funds that ultimately came from a govern-

ment loan — the founders figured that if things went really well, they might someday be running a group of four, or maybe even six, stores.

"We never dreamed it would be this successful," said Ms. Mirman, Sock Shop's chairman.

These days, she speaks of the future in terms of a global empire with several hundred outlets.

As if in preparation, the company is

named Sock Shop International PLC.

In its first

year, Sock Shop has taken

its "silly idea" across the Atlantic, opening three stores in Manhattan. Following the same approach as in London, the stores

are on sites with a lot of walk-by

signs.

Today, the 52-store Sock Shop

chain is one of the fastest-growing specialty retailing businesses in Europe. Ms. Mirman and her partner, Richard P. Ross, who is

running a group of four, or maybe even six, stores.

"We never dreamed it would be this successful," said Ms. Mirman, Sock Shop's chairman.

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signs.

Today, the 52-store Sock Shop

U.S. Indicators, Hit by Stock Crisis, Fall 0.2%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S.

Index of Leading Indicators,

battered by the stock market collapse,

fell 0.2 percent in October, the

Commerce Department said Tues-

day.

It was the first decline in nine

months for the index, which is the

government's chief economic fore-

casting tool.

The September result,

which originally had been reported

as a 0.1 percent decline, was revised

upward to show no change.

The October decrease was a

smaller setback than economists

had been expecting, given the re-

cord 508-point drop in the Dow

Jones industrial average on Oct. 19.

The leading index, composed of

11 forward-looking statistics,

has taken on new importance since

the nosedive in stock prices, as analysts

see signs of whether a recession is

on the way.

Three consecutive monthly de-

clines in the index have often sig-

naled an impending recession.

While some analysts are fore-

casting that the U.S. economy will

enter a recession by the first half of

1988, others contend that the

plunge in the stock market is only a

sign of a slowdown in economic

growth.

The decline in stock prices was

the biggest of three negative factors

affecting the index in October, fol-

lowed by a decline in building per-

mits and a drop in orders for con-

sumer goods.

Six indicators lent strength to the

index. The biggest positive influ-

ence was a sharp increase in the

length of the average manufac-

turing work week.

Analysts said this

advance was essentially a rebound

from September, when the statis-

tic was artificially depressed because

the labor survey was conducted

during the week of the Labor Day

holiday.

The U.S. economy, as measured

by the gross national product, was

expanding at a robust rate of 4.1

percent in the third quarter, before

the market collapse.

Many economists believe this growth will

drop to 2 percent or less in coming

quarters.

Two other indicators, business

Construction Spending Fell 0.5% in October

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The pace of U.S. construction spending slowed by 0.5 percent in October, the Commerce Department said Tues-

day. The October decline was a

smaller setback than economists

had been expecting, given the re-

cord 508-point drop in the Dow

Jones industrial average on Oct. 19.

It estimated new construc-

tion during October at a season-

ally adjusted annual rate of \$409.8 billion in September.

The previous fall in construc-

tion spending in March, was

3.3 percent. The construction

spending in March was

1.5 percent in September.

The previous fall in construc-

tion spending in March, was

3.3 percent. The construction

spending in March was

1.5 percent in September.

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The previous fall in construc-

tion spending in March, was

GATT Plans to Speed Trade Talks, Meet Next Year

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — An agreement to speed the pace of trade talks in an attempt to reap an "early harvest" by this time next year of measures to strengthen the rules of international trade received near-unanimous approval Tuesday at the annual meeting of the 95-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Reservations by the 12-nation European Community and India are not expected to derail plans to hold a high-level meeting in Canada after the U.S. presidential election in November 1988. That meeting will assess the results of the first two years of this set of international trade talks, and determine if enough progress has been made to put the new rules into effect in some specific areas.

The new trade round is expected to ease barriers that make it harder for U.S. businesses and farmers to sell in overseas markets. It also is designed to liberalize trade throughout the world and to set rules for new areas of trade, such as services.

"The motivation of trade ministers to make progress is the fear of failure," which likely would lead to the collapse of the global trading system," said Canada's trade minister, Patricia Carney.

Banks Fear New Rule on Accounting

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Financial Accounting Standards Board, in what could be one of the most important changes in accounting rules for U.S. banks in years, has proposed that banks and other financial institutions be required to report to shareholders the market value of their assets and liabilities.

The proposal, announced Monday, would require banks and other financial institutions to compute the market values of their assets and liabilities each quarter and report these in their financial statements. Banks are expected to fight the plan vigorously.

Currently, financial institutions report assets and liabilities at their originally booked amounts on their balance sheets. There is little mention of market values and shareholders must grope to calculate true values.

The proposal will undergo a 110-day period for public comment. The board, the accounting profession's rule-making body, will then vote on whether to approve it.

"There is a fair amount of interest in this sort of information," said Halsey Bullen, who is heading up the Project on Accounting for Financial Instruments at the standards board. "People want to know what the value of a company's financial assets are."

Banks prefer the current accounting system because it permits them to perpetuate the idea that all the loans on their books are worth their original amounts. To this day, for instance, the vast majority of the banks' Third World loans are carried on the books at 100 cents on the dollar even though they are worth far less.

While bankers have established certain loss reserves for these loans, they have not been forced to write the loans down or off.

Two banks chosen randomly to respond to the proposal, Chase Manhattan and Chemical, declined to comment.

The board's proposal, part of a broader project, also calls for banks and other corporate entities to disclose the risks they face from currency swaps and interest-rate swaps. Although the new financial instruments expose banks to losses should one of the parties to the transaction default, only a handful have been reporting these contingent liabilities.

"If we fail, the system will deteriorate, credibility will be lost and protectionism will get the upper hand," said Sweden's trade minister, Anita Gradin. "We are condemned to succeed."

The trade ministers clearly were hoping that positive steps by GATT to fight growing protectionism in the world and to try to correct global trade imbalances would help stabilize financial markets.

Concerns over the market effects of trade actions, spawned by the stock collapse on Oct. 19, were intensified by a plunge Monday of share prices and the dollar.

Early results from the round, which could go on until the turn of the century, are a major part of the Reagan administration strategy to lower five years of record U.S. trade deficits and to fight protectionist pressures from American industries that have been forced to close factories and fire workers as a result of a flood of imports.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said he was pleased with the surprisingly widespread support for a 1988 meeting.

As recently as two weeks ago, U.S. officials were cautioning against use of the phrase "early harvest" because of the connotation that a priority would be given to new rules for

agricultural trade, which the U.S. opposes. In the past three days, however, the phrase has been used by a wide variety of countries to describe their aims for next year's meeting.

"What we must have is visible,

concrete and tangible negotiating results" by next year "to truly demonstrate to the world that the Uruguay Round negotiating process is working and working well," Mr. Yeutter said.

The trade talks, the eighth round held since GATT was founded 40 years ago, gained its name because they were launched at a meeting in Uruguay last year.

The EC is concerned that GATT will take aim at its program of agricultural subsidies, which the United States and other countries blame for creating an overproduction crisis in world farm markets. Even faced with a budget crunch, EC members have been unable to agree on changes in farm subsidies, which cost more than \$20 billion a year.

India has fought stiffening of rules against piracy of trademarks on patented products. Its commerce secretary, A. N. Verma, said Tuesday that picking certain areas for an "early harvest" would distract efforts to achieve a balance of benefits in the entire round.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 1, 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted based on latest price.

The enclosed symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - weekly; (m) - bi-monthly; (r) - monthly; (a) - annually.

ALL-MAIL GROUP	S 284.17	IBC AMBO TRADED CURRENCY FUND	d 1 S. Australia Fund	d 1 S. Germany-Valet	DAM 357.00
- (i) All-Mail Type S	S 284.17	d 1 d/c: Bio. S 15.53 Offer	d 1 d/c: Bio. S 15.53 Offer	d 1 d/c: Bio. S 15.53 Offer	S 357.00
- (i) All-Mail Type M	S 284.17	d 1 d/c: Bio. S 15.53 Offer	d 1 d/c: Bio. S 15.53 Offer	d 1 d/c: Bio. S 15.53 Offer	S 357.00
APAX FINANCIAL CORP.	S 81.73	APAX INCOME FUND	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
- (i) APAX INCOME FUND	S 81.73	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	S 154.70	BAER & CO. LTD. INCOME FUND	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
- (i) Baer & Co. Ltd.	S 154.70	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
- (i) Commerz	S 122.00	ELDERS (LTD) INC. FUND	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
- (i) Eurobank America	S 122.00	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
- (i) Eurobank Europe	S 122.00	ELDERS (LTD) INC. FUND	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
- (i) Eurobank Pacific	S 122.00	d 1 d/c: Short Term X (Account)	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	d 1 d/c: Bond Fund	S 113.21
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Royal Bank Takes Loan-Loss Charge

Reuters
MONTREAL — Royal Bank of Canada said Tuesday it had taken an after-tax charge of \$80 million in its third quarter to boost loan-loss reserves, resulting in a net loss of \$28.7 million dollars for the year ended Oct. 31.

Royal Bank also announced that it would purchase 75 percent of the German-based Dominion Securities Ltd. for 385 million dollars.

The third-quarter charge repre-

sents a 1.4 billion dollar increase in the bank's loan-loss provisions for other countries. Royal Bank said its cumulative provision for lending to nations now totals about 2 billion dollars, or about 37 percent of total loans to other countries.

Operating profit for the year ended Oct. 31 rose to \$41.3 million before the charge, an 11 percent gain from \$38.9 million dollars a year earlier.

Loan-loss provisions for the year rose to \$82 million dollars from \$81.7 million.

French Eurotunnel Offering Is Less Than 60% Subscribed

Reuters
PARIS — The French part of a \$750 million (\$1.57 billion) share issue by the Eurotunnel consortium was less than 60 percent subscribed by private investors, bank advisers said Tuesday.

On Monday, the British-French consortium that is building a rail tunnel between Britain and France said that the British part of the issue was 80 percent subscribed.

The French adviser, Banque Indosuez, called the international tranche of the issue, valued at 630 million francs, was fully subscribed.

Paribas Says Portfolio Lost 10% of Value in Stock Crisis

Reuters
PARIS — The value of securities held by Compagnie Financière de Paribas has fallen by more than 10 percent because of the nosedive in stock market prices, the bank's chairman reported.

Michel François-Poncet said Monday that the estimated per share asset value of the bank group stood at 430 francs (\$77) at the end of November, down from 489 francs at the end of June. Paribas was privatized by the government in February.

Citing the stock market crash, Paribas recently reduced its profit forecast for 1987, predicting that the figure would be level with the 1.68 billion francs in attributable net profit posted for 1986.

But Mr. François-Poncet said that the plunge in stock prices had no effect on Paribas' group banking activities. He said that Paribas' capital market activities had posted a profit because increased business volume after the collapse brought in more commissions.

"But Crédit du Nord, the deposit banking network that is 51 percent held by Paribas, suffered losses on the Matif financial futures market," the company said, and is no longer expected to break even by the end of 1987.

The subsidiary's net loss for 1987 is expected to exceed its loss for the first half, which amounted to 115.5 million francs, he added. He said that Crédit du Nord posted a net loss of 458 million francs in 1986.

Mr. François-Poncet said that if Paribas took over the remaining 49 percent of Crédit du Nord held by the French government, closer cooperation would be needed with other European banking groups. He said that such a move would not come before the end of the year, but provided no further details.

The chairman also said that Banque Paribas, the group's main banking subsidiary, was planning to regroup all of Paribas' international banking units. He said that the restructuring would not change the group's capital gains or profits.

millions, the bank said. Earnings from international operations fell to 67 million dollars from 128 million.

Royal Bank said it would offer 23 dollars a share for all publicly held stock in Dominion Securities and for 67.6 percent of the shares held by Dominion employees, for a total holding of 75 percent.

It said it would pay one-third in cash and two-thirds in Royal Bank common stock. Royal Bank said it planned to issue stock to complete the Dominion Securities transaction, but that it had no plans to raise additional equity capital.

The transaction is subject to regulatory approval and is expected to be completed early in February, Royal Bank said.

The purchase will "considerably broaden the range of financial products we can offer to corporate and consumer clients, and contribute to the bank's overall profitability," Royal Bank's chairman, Allan Taylor, said.

Royal Bank said it intended to maintain the operations of Dominion Securities as an autonomous firm separate from the bank. Outside North America, Dominion will work closely with other operating units in Royal Bank's international investment banking network, including Orion Royal Bank.

Twenty-four applications valued at \$207 million had been turned down by that date, he said, but he offered no reasons.

Canadian Bank To Buy 40% of Philippine Bank

Reuters

LONDON — Allied-Lyons Group PLC, one of Europe's biggest food and beverage companies, reported Tuesday that pretax profit rose 33 percent to £197.5 million (\$360.64 million) in the first half of its fiscal year from £148 million a year earlier.

The profit amounted to 17.5 pence per share in the 28-week reporting period ending Sept. 19, up from 15.4 pence a year earlier. Revenue rose 26 percent, to £2.14 billion, a year earlier.

Net profit after tax rose 41 percent, to £144.2 million from £102 million. Analysts said the results were in line with market expectations.

They said the gain reflected a particularly strong performance by the company's food business, as well as by the Canadian distillers, Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd., which Allied-Lyons acquired a 51 percent stake last year. Allied-Lyons acquired the remaining 49 percent last month.

Daniel Leaf, an analyst with the stockbrokers, Wood Mackenzie, said that Allied-Lyons was not performing as well in its beer division. Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, the company's chairman, said he was

optimistic about the outcome for the year.

Also reporting Tuesday was Trafalgar House PLC, the property, engineering and shipping group, which said pretax profit rose 12 percent to £163.2 million in the year ending Sept. 30, from £145.8 million a year earlier.

Operating profit rose 19 percent to £194.3 million from £162.9 million. Net profit after tax rose 10.7 percent, to £127.5 million from £115 million.

Norco PLC, a building products and packaging group, said that pretax profit in the six months to Sept. 30 rose 22 percent to £4.6 million, or 12.6 pence a share, from £2.07 million, or 9.5 pence a share, a year earlier.

Revenue rose to £345.5 million, a 10 percent gain from £311.8 million, while net profit after tax rose 32 percent to £16.5 million from £12.5 million.

Calor Group PLC, an oil and gas exploration and distribution company, reported a 4 percent drop in pretax profit in the six months to Sept. 30, to £17.5 million from £18.3 million a year earlier.

Calor said revenue amounted to £132.7 million, a 3 percent decline from £136.4 million a year earlier.

Allied-Lyons Profit Climbs 33% on Strong Food Sales

Reuters

MANILA — The government has approved the sale of 40 percent of Consolidated Bank & Trust Co., a Philippine bank, to the Bank of Nova Scotia of Canada for 357 million pesos (\$17 million), said the central bank deputy governor, Gabriel Singson.

He was quoted Monday by the newspaper Business Globe as saying that the Bank of Nova Scotia had converted its exposure in the local bank into equity. Mr. Singson said the Bank of Nova Scotia was one of the country's 483 creditor banks, and that its purchase of the holding would reduce Manila's debt by \$17 million.

He also said that as of Nov. 26, the central bank had approved 114 applications to convert \$353 million worth of debt into equity out of a total of 286 applications worth \$1.4 billion received since the swap program began in August 1986.

Twenty-four applications valued at \$207 million had been turned down by that date, he said, but he offered no reasons.

SOCKS: British Specialty Chain Takes a Trans-Atlantic Hop to Manhattan

(Continued from first finance page)
traffic: 34th and Broadway; 500 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street, and at the 42nd Street entrance to Grand Central Station.

Whether the Sock Shop formula will be a hit in New York is unpredictable. There are, to be sure, notable differences in fit, styles and taste in the two countries. In Britain, for example, about half of all long hosiery sales are stockings held up by garters, while in the United States 95 percent of the sales are of tights.

Yet Sock Shop is convinced there is an opening for its stores, offering a vast array of colors, sizes and styles, in a U.S. hosiery market that Mr. Ross notes, "trades to be a little dull."

The market that explains Sock Shop's success in Britain appears to be even more dominant in New York: busy working women. Given a choice, these women, based on the British experience, want stylish hosiery without the bother of wadding through a department store.

"The Sock Shop concept should be absolutely transferable to the United States," said Jenny Nibbs, a retail analyst at Capel-Cure Myers, a London brokerage.

In Britain, Sock Shop outlets are on crowded city streets, train stations, subway arcades and at airports.

They are small, ranging from 400 to 1,200 square feet (36 to 108 square meters). There is no door, as such, so a passerby tends to follow her eye into the store. Busier shops will have as many as 1,000 people enter in a day. Rock music plays in the background, the cash register in the foreground.

The walls are arrayed with socks, stockings and tights, sheer and opaque, of every description, with hundreds of styles. In the United

States, they will range in price from \$1.99 to \$40 a pair, with top-end items being such things as lights with gold face. The socks feature bold colors and playful designs, some with zebras, parrots, Christ-

mas motifs, geometric shapes and the like.

By now, 70 percent of Sock Shop's merchandise bears its label, much of it created by the company's own design team. One could scarcely dispute Ms. Mirman's claim: "Socks like this didn't exist a few years ago."

Sock Shop now carries men's socks as well, which account for 15 percent of total sales, though they are mostly bought by women for their husbands and friends. In 1983, Ms. Mirman and Mr.

Ross opened their first shop with money from the government's loan-guarantee program, intended to help entrepreneurs who are short on capital. That first shop was literally under the nose of the famed Harrods department store, in the Knightsbridge subway station entrance. Their "stockroom" was a few drawers generously lent to them in a nearby shop.

From the first day, when they sold three times as much as they had anticipated, Sock Shop has been a success. When it had grown to a dozen stores, the company had the clout to order socks and tights made to its own design.

Sock Shop has expanded rapidly in the last two years, opening 20 stores last year and 25 this year.

Sales and profits have grown apace. In the year ended in September, for which figures have not yet been reported, analysts expect Sock Shop to post pretax profits of \$1.7 million, or about \$3 million, on sales of \$12.5 million. That is more than seven times the profits made two years earlier. In the current year, most analysts predict profits will jump 75 percent on a similar sales increase.

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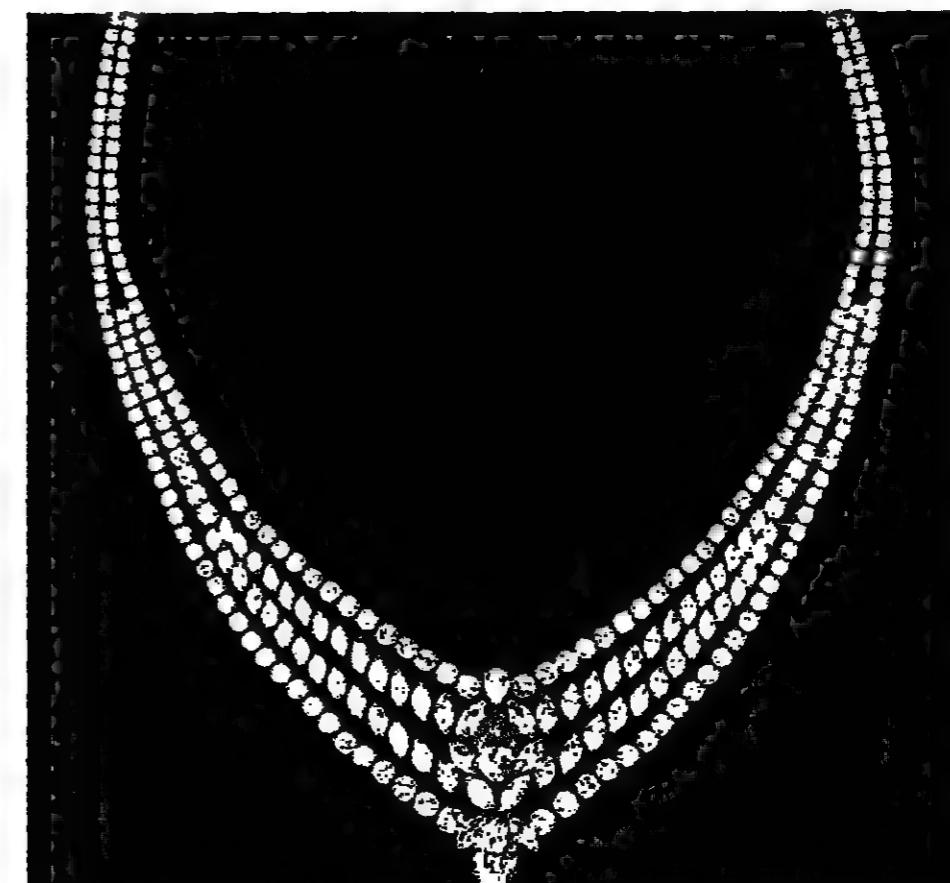
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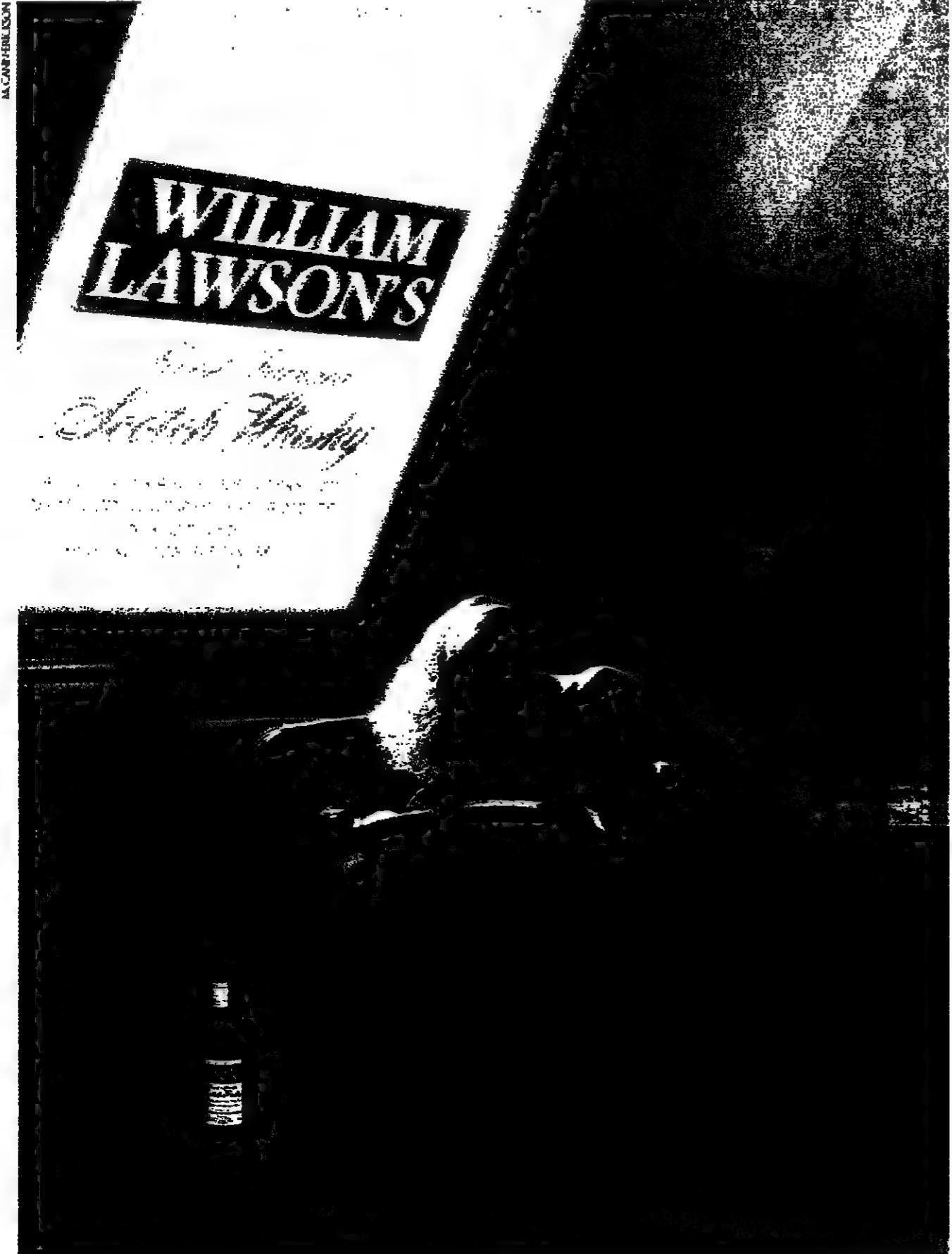
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**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

via The Associated Press



Light up your evening with a great Scotch.

(Continued on next page)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS		NEW LOWS	
Fnd			
Int'l			
Int'l mkt un in cosStar	AlphaInd	AlphaInd	AmTr-08
Pub	AMT14X4 AC	AngloEnergy	AHomeCo
2nd	BrownFamR	CenSelect	Compani
John	Deutsche	DevonCorp	EAL 324
Int'l	Envirn	Elsinore	Fabindust
Int'l	Hurvitz	GentAutos	GeoRes v
Int'l	Hornick R	HudsonFeed	Hudson G
Int'l	Hornquist Bd	JumboJock	Kormann
Int'l	Kelchman	KevstarCem	Lander
Int'l	Lionard w/H	Mopistic	MetPetco
Int'l	Moore A	NelsonHedges	NewAmeri
Int'l	Obligat Co	PerdidaC	Platinum

Company Results

venue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Toshiba Group				Readers
1st Half	1987	1986	1986	
Revenue	1,717	1,581		
Profit	35,796	23,264		
Per Share	5.88	4.77		
<i>T: billion.</i>				
Sweden				
ASA				
9 Months	1987	1986		
Revenue	7,400	6,850		
Profit	750.0	625.0		
United States				
Litton Ind.				
1st Qua.	1987	1986	1987	
Revenue	1,240	1,040	1,400	
Net Inc.	41.4	34.3	51.3	
Per Share	.51	.38	.58	
Mitsui & Co.				
3rd Qua.	1987	1986	1986	
Revenue	964.1	854.2		
Oper Net	1.20	.81		
Oper Share	.33	.20		
9 Months	1987	1986		
Revenue	5,170	4,240		
Oper Net	245	164		
Oper Share	.61	.40		
United States Shoe				
3rd Qua.	1987	1986		
Revenue	856.4	497.2		
Net Inc.	12.2	13.4		
Per Share	.32	.30		
9 Months	1987	1986		
Revenue	1,550	1,370		
Net Inc.	26.7	11.2		
Per Share	.57	.35		

Floating-Rate Notes

CURRENCY MARKETS

Hopes for Bonn Action Buoy Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar rose in New York on Tuesday on hopes that a pending announcement by West Germany of an economic stimulation package would contain good news for the U.S. currency, dealers said.

The dollar, which hit record lows in Europe on Monday, also partially recovered there amid intervention by central banks.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1,6555 Deutsche marks, up more than 15 pfennigs from 1,6393 DM on Monday; at 133,400 Japanese yen, up from 132,775; at 1,3565 Swiss francs, up from 1,3435; and at 5,6310 French francs, up from 5,5805.

The dollar was also stronger against the British pound, which closed at \$1,8105, down from \$1,8270 on Monday.

Simon Fisher, a trader with Bear, Stearns & Co., said that the New York dollar market was buoyed by expectations that a news conference of West German finance officials scheduled for Wednesday would yield good news for the dollar.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann will disclose a package of investment incentives.

If the initiatives are aggressive enough to revitalize the West German economy, the dollar should advance against the mark, Mr. Fisher said.

New York currency dealers also are hoping that a scheduled meeting of West German central bank directors on Thursday will result in cuts in short-term lending rates. New cuts also are considered likely to push up the dollar.

The dollar had plumbed record lows against the pound and the yen in London on Monday. It began its rebound Tuesday after the Bank of

Cotting	Tue	Mon
Deutsche mark	1,6600	1,6295
Pound sterling	1,7385	1,6255
Japanese yen	121,90	122,25
Swiss franc	1,3590	1,3435
French franc	5,6300	5,5805

Source: Reuters

A dealer with a major British bank said, "I think underlying sentiment is still firmly bearish. Intervention has not been sufficient to warrant a turnaround for the dollar."

The pound finished at 76.2 on its trade-weighted index, against an opening of 76.1 and a previous close of 76.4.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Tuesday that British interest rates should remain at their present level.

She was resisting demands from opposition parties for an immediate cut in domestic borrowing costs. This may have slightly strengthened the pound toward the close, some dealers said.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1,6536 DM, nearly 2 pfennigs up from 1,6534 on Monday, and in Paris at 5,6015 French francs, more than 5 centimes up from 5,5665.

The dollar was stronger against the pound, which closed at \$1,8185, down from \$1,8255 on Monday.

(UPI, Reuters)

Japan intervened early in the Tokyo session.

In Europe, the dollar gained strength from the central banks of West Germany, Britain, Italy and Switzerland stepped in moderately to buy dollars, dealers said.

In London, where the dollar hit a record low Monday of 1,6315 against the mark, the U.S. currency closed at 1,6480 DM, up from 1,6395 at Monday's close.

The dollar also recovered to close at 132.90 yen, up from 132.55 on Monday; at 1,3490 Swiss francs, up from 1,3446; and at 5,6088 French francs, up from 5,5666.

The dollar was stronger against the pound, which closed at \$1,8185, down from \$1,8255 on Monday.

(UPI, Reuters)

Gold Finishes Lower in N.Y.

Reuters

LONDON — Gold prices finished lower in New York Tuesday, and dealers said the dollar's gains were weighing on the metal.

Republic National Bank in New York closed cash gold at \$4025 an ounce, down 50 cents from \$4090.75 on Monday. New York's Commodity Exchange settled the spot contract at \$4040.40, down from \$401 on Monday.

Gold prices had rallied in the afternoon, regaining most overnight losses and closing unchanged from \$402.25 an ounce Monday. Earlier in the day, gold was fixed in London at \$487.80. Dealers said the recovery was led by commission house buying on the Comex. Gold had opened in London at \$486, after losses in Asian markets.

Mr. Liro said that the increase of 549,000 jobs in U.S. non-farm employment in October showed that the economy was expanding briskly before stock prices plunged. He said that he expected the November employment data, due Friday, to be fairly strong as well.

But while the impact of the stock market's plunge will not be felt immediately, he said, he predicted it would show up by early 1988 in slower rates of consumer spending and real economic growth.

Mr. Gramley forecast 1988 inflation of 4 to 5 percent, but said there was a risk that it could be as high as 6 percent.

Shortly after the Oct. 19 crash of the stock market, he trimmed his forecast of 1988 growth in the U.S. real gross national product to 2.1 percent from 2.75 percent. Now, he said, growth of 2.5 to 3 percent is possible next year.

"One has to acknowledge that all of us are still guessing," he said. "It's too early to gauge a solid con-

clusion.

The anecdotal evidence is not uniform, but it appears that the response of consumers and business to the stock market crash has been quite temperate."

Other analysts expected the stock market setback to seriously affect the U.S. economy.

"My feeling is that worldwide economic growth is going to slow and that it may stop by the end of 1988," said Lyt E. Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, a private trade organization. Mr. Gramley served as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board when it was under the chairmanship of Paul A. Volcker.

"I think that inflation is still a key factor in market perceptions, and will be as long as we continue to get robust economic reports," said Joe Liro of S.G. Warburg Securities Inc.

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Renewed Inflation Seen Unless U.S. Growth Slows

Reuters

NEW YORK — Fears of inflation are starting to creep into financial markets and will intensify if the U.S. economy does not slow dramatically following the collapse of the stock market, several economists say.

"In all likelihood we will see that the economy continued to grow robustly in the fourth quarter, which means inflation will be increasing in 1988," said Lyt E. Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, a private trade organization. Mr. Gramley served as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board when it was under the chairmanship of Paul A. Volcker.

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He said that in late October he had trimmed his forecast for 1988 real gross national product growth to 1.6 percent from 2.5 percent.

"The stock market will have an impact on real growth. If not, then the market put 14 points on the government bond that don't belong there," he said, referring to the steep rise in Treasury bond prices after the stock crash.

The current Treasury bond futures contract hit a low of 76-8/32 on Oct. 19, then rebounded to a high of 90-16/32 on Nov. 5. But government bond prices fell last week in conjunction with the dollar's drop and a steep rise in the Commodity Research Bureau's futures index.

Assuming that the stock market's decline will curb growth in the U.S. real gross national product, he said, the Consumer Price Index will rise by 4.7 percent in 1988, compared with a 4.9 percent gain in 1987.

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The anecdotal evidence is not uniform, but it appears that the response of consumers and business to the stock market crash has been quite temperate."

The investment incentive proposal agreed upon Tuesday is meant to answer those calls, government sources said.

Under the plan the government would offer 15 billion DM in low-cost credits spread over three years, through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, a government-owned reconstruction loan corporation.

The cost to the government

could be as low as 200 million DM per year, he added.

The proposal was approved Tuesday by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann at a three-hour meeting in Bonn that was attended by Labor Minister Norbert Blüm.

The proposal was to be presented for approval Wednesday to Chancellor Kohl and his cabinet.

"This was expected," said Peter Pietsch, an economist with Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, of the plan. "It won't provide a big, instant impulse for growth."

Gary Schilling, an international economist who heads Schilling Services in New York, spoke of growing doubts about the proposed U.S. budget-deficit reduction plan that is before Congress, which helped trigger the dollar's decline Monday.

The cost to the government

Bundesbank Offers Unexpected Repurchase

Agence France-Presse

FRANKFURT — West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, unexpectedly offered Tuesday to repurchase securities from banks for 34 days to inject liquidity into financial markets.

The announcement took the market by surprise since no securities repurchase agreement was scheduled for Tuesday and no earlier agreement falls due this week.

A Bundesbank spokesman said the decision was made for technical rather than political reasons, but did not exclude the possibility that it might be followed by further interest-rate cuts.

The market immediately absorbed the news and the three-month money market rate decreased from an average of 3.75

percent to 3.65 percent, Mr. Bauer said.

He said the move may signal the long-awaited reduction of the Bundesbank's discount rate on Thursday.

The central bank reportedly is considering cutting the benchmark discount rate from its current level of 3.0 percent to 2.75 percent or 2.5 percent.

The amount of the repurchase agreement will be known Wednesday, after banks make their requests to the Bundesbank.

These agreements are the main intervention means of the Bundesbank into the banking system,

percent to 3.65 percent, Mr. Bauer said.

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These agreements are the main intervention means of the Bundesbank into the banking system,

that was set up in 1948 to help finance the rebuilding of West Germany after World War II. Most of the money would be made available for environmental projects by municipalities.

Interest charged on that money would be below the KfW's current rates on lending, the sources said.

An additional 6 billion DM would be made available at current KfW interest rates, earmarked for small and medium-sized businesses.

"It's the cheapest solution," said

an economist for a major West German bank in Frankfurt.

The government will only end up paying the difference between the interest currently charged and the new rates.

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would offer 15 billion DM in low-cost credits spread over three years, through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, a government-owned reconstruction loan corporation.

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BOOKS

TIDINGS

By William Wharton. 259 pages. \$17.95.
Henry Holt, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York,
N.Y. 10175.

Reviewed by Larry Heinemann

FOR his latest novel, "Tidings," William Wharton, the author of "Baby," "Dad," and "A Midnight Clear," uses the tradition and ritual of a family gathering to explore relations between husband and wife, man and woman, parent and child, brother and sister — the fabric and weave of a family.

The story itself is remarkably, deceptively simple. Will, a philosophy teacher at the American College in Paris, and his wife, Loretta, have invited their four grown children to celebrate Christmas at their summer place — a 300-year-old mill in the French countryside. The day after Christmas is Will and Lori's 30th wedding anniversary — another significant family ritual celebration. Each member of the family brings abundant presents as well as secrets to share and other secrets to keep. Will decorates the mill with holly, picks up his wife and Ben, the youngest son, born on the eve of Christmas Eve. "Maybe that's why Christmas means so much to us," Will says ruminating. Peg, Nicole and Mike drive down from Paris bundled up and loaded with presents in the second of Will's rattrap cars — no heater, windows won't close, bad tires. He's one of those men who are sloppy but methodical.

Will fishes a Christmas tree from the woods, brings it back to the mill and sets it up in the hole in the middle of the millstone next to the hearth. The family gathers next to the hearth and decorates the tree, complete with candle instead of modern strings of lights.

On Christmas Eve the family goes to church in the village, then to a traditional celebration with the dairy farmers and the local workers and townfolk. There is much loud music and the hard, wild stomping of the local folk dance. Everyone comes home to the mill and goes to bed, and one by one they drop off to sleep.

Then Wharton, the pseudonym of a painter living in Paris, as the teller of this story does something that makes "Tidings" a curious and wonderful book. To pass the time before morning each of the characters steps forward with a dramatic monologue, revealing much more than we have yet learned of who each is, why each has come to the mill for this Christmas, especially, and then something of the secret

each carries. It is as if each takes a moment that moment before the fullest, bundled and sleep, to speak to us. And here — in the secret they tell us — lies the greatness of this novel. There is in every healthy family a privately discovered set of rituals and customs, traditions repeated year after year, cherished and welcomed because of the pleasure of remembrance they give us; they remind us of our blood ties, shared love and fellowship — the great gift of our human-ness, our commitment for one another, and our humanity. "Tidings" is virtually an essay on the subject of our boundless capacity to give from our hearts and to receive tidings of great joy.

Larry Heinemann, the author of "Paco's Spy," wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

	Fiction	Nonfiction
1	THE TOMMYKNOCKERS, by Stephen King	1
2	KAL EIDOSCOPE, by Danielle Steel	1
3	THE ENEMY OF THE VANITIES, by John Wolf	2
4	LEAVING HOME, by Garrison Keillor	2
5	HEAVEN AND HELL, by John Jakes	3
6	PATRIOT GAMES, by Tom Clancy	3
7	RESUMED INNOCENT, by Scott Turow	4
8	LOVED, by Toni Morrison	4
9	SARUM, by Edward Rutherford	5
10	THE DOOMED PLANET, by L. Ron Hubbard	5
11	THE CARD, by Kurt Vonnegut	10
12	HOT FLASHERS, by Linda Kuehne	11
13	A SOUTHERN FAMILY, by Gail Godwin	11
14	MISERY, by Stephen King	13
15	RUBBER LEGS AND WHITE TAIL HAIR, by Patrick F. McManamy	14

	Advice, How-to and Miscellaneous
1	FREE TO BE A FAMILY, edited by Mario Thomas with Christopher Cerf and Carol Vogel
2	TIMELESS, Bill Cosby
3	THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1990, by Ravi Banerjee
4	SPYCATCHER, by Peter Wright with Paul Greenberg
5	LOVE, MEDICINE & MIRACLES, by Dr. S. Siegel
6	WEIL, by Bob Woodward
7	FAMILY: The Ties That Bind and Gag!, by Emma Bongard
8	THE CAT WHO CAME FOR CHRISTMAS, by James Herriot
9	MAN OF THE HOUSE: The Life and Professional Memoir of Speaker Tip O'Neill, with William Novak
10	TERVING ON CHAOS, by Tom Peters
11	THE DISCOVERY OF THE TITANIC, by Michael D. Johnson with Rick Atkinson
12	LAND AND BAND PLAYED ON, by Randy Shilts
13	A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE SOVIET UNION, (Collins Publishers)
14	THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND, by Allan Bloom
15	LOVED STORIES OF CHRISTMAS LOVE, by Leo Baeck
16	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS
1	THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Roger Marquand
2	LOVER MARTIAL SEX, by Paul Bennett
3	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Webster)
4	WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, (Simon & Schuster)
5	THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS AMERICAN, by Jeff Smith

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STAT	SER	AC	POPS
ARGO	ALIBI	ELIA	
YOUNEV	ERCANT	TELL	
STEERAGE	EAGLE		
ANY	GAEI		
MODEST	BARD	DEM	
IBIS	CABAL	O'RE	
TOOT	TRUE	TO BE GOOD	
TEX	ENDOR	ERDA	
BSE	LIEN	DAMSEL	
METS	DAU		
TWEEN	BIRTHDAY		
HEARTBREAKHOUSE	EARL	LIANE	ANTA
ERNE	TATAR	REAR	

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE American Contract Bridge League celebrated its 50th birthday last month with a party honoring a long list of people who have played a role in the game as players and administrators.

Two major titles were also decided the same night. The Life Master Men's Pair Championship was captured by one of America's most consistent partnerships, Bari Bramley of Chicago and Lou Blum of Atlanta, and Robert Radwin of West Covina, California, third

in diamonds. That would have been perfect if the North had lacked the club queen as it was if it did badly in no point terms: all the pair seven no trump and not those in seven spades did

one of the biggest hands in the tournament is shown in the diagram. It presented a choice of grand slams, and seven and no trump was the perfect spot. Since North's queens filled in the holes in South's hand, there were 13 tricks without any need to use the spade suit.

The fastest road to this contract was achieved as shown. South was David Treadwell of Wilmington, Delaware, one of the honorees at the festivities. When his partner produced a positive response to his artificial two clubs he decided that there should be 13 tricks, one way or another, and there were. Many pairs reached the inferior contract of seven spades, and few declarants mis-guessed the position of the spade queen and went down. A few others, including one world champion, reached seven

NORTH ♠ K J 8 6 4 2

♦ Q 2

♥ Q J 8

♦ A K J 9 3

♦ A K 12

SOUTH (D)

♦ A 7

♥ A 7

♦ K 9 8

♦ A K 10

EAST

♦ Q 9 8

♦ Q 7 6 4 2

♦ A 10 9 7 5

WEST

♦ A 3

♦ Q 7 6 5

♦ 6 5 4 3

♦ 6 4 3 2

♦ 6 4 3 2

♦ 6 4 3 2

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If each takes a moment
the fullness, breadth of the
greatness of the people
and the depth of the
spiritual and emotional
after years, cherished a great
pleasure of a few
us; they remain in our
love and fellowship—our
and our humanity, the
say on the subject of
of great joy.

an, the author of "Patriot"
for the Los Angeles

T SELLERS

in New York Times
books over \$100,000
Weeks on the best-seller

FICTION

KNOCKERS by Stephen
OPPE IN DANCE AND
ONE IN GARDEN KEEPER
CD HELL BY TOM ASKE
AMNESIA BY JON THOMAS
INNOCENT BY SARA

WILLIAM MORRISON
EDUCATION AND
ED PLANET BY J. R.

Karen VONNEGUT
EYES BY Barbara Kings
KINNED BY SALLY BY GAIL

Stephen KING
EGGS AND WHITE TAIL
PATRICK F. McLAUGHLIN

NONFICTION

DEA WITH CHRISTIAN GEL
BY PEGGY
BY BILL COOK
AT DEPRESSION OF 1984

HER IN FEW WAYS WITH

EDICTS & MIRACLES BY

ROB WOODWARD

THE LADY AND THE

WHO CAME FOR CHRIST

CLEVELAND ASTROS

THE HOUSE THE LIFE

MEMORIES OF SPEAKER TIP O'NEIL

AND NOVEMBER

SOLOMON'S TITANIC

13 BULLION AND A BAND

PLAYED ON

IN THE LIFE OF THE SOUL

OF THE AMERICAN

STORIES OF CHRIST

IN BLOOD

A HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

BY ALAN

NIGHT IN SEA OF PARADISE

BY STEPHEN KING

TEARS NEW WORLD DYSTOPIA

BY STEPHEN KING

FAIRY TALES

BY STEPHEN KING

IN FULL SIZE

4

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Soccer's Hard Men Flirt With the Limits of the Law

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Are sporting idols above the laws of the common man?

In Milan last Sunday, an international soccer star savaged Diego Maradona with a boot raised so high, so recklessly, and with what I saw as such malice, that it threatened the superstar's livelihood.

And we call this a game? It's worse than it sounds. The villain who gouged his cleats into Maradona's thigh was almost expected to do so. This was a collision course between Italian-based Argentines, one of them representing creativity, the other destruction.

How would Daniel Passarella, who led Argentina to World Cup victory in 1978 and at 34 still lurks menacingly in Inter Milan's defense, deal with Maradona's who took the captain's armband before Passarella, the old warrior, was ready to relinquish it. And Maradona then repeated the World Cup triumph a year ago, and reaps wealth and esteem far eclipsing Passarella's.

Their meeting in Milan did not come gently. These, remember, are products of the backstreets and scum and ruthlessness to match. Passarella first stopped Maradona with intuition, legally and adroitly

intercepting his run in the first half. But the old legs began to tire, Maradona went solo once too often and Passarella clobbered him.

You could see it coming, the cynical lunge into Maradona. Accused as we are to Maradona's theatrics, he did look hurt this time and the medics were sorely needed.

Passarella was merely shown the cautionary yellow card — one of nine brandished to squabbling players that afternoon. Soccer accepts and expects his dirty deed, the lowering of human standards in winner-take-all sports.

Two weeks from now, on Dec. 15, a Glasgow court will pass judgment on four soccer pros whose brawling in a recent Rangers-Celtic league match are viewed by the public prosecutor as action likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Scotland's English neighbors are so petrified that police intervention might spread that players, referees and administrators have suddenly forgotten interracism to match. Passarella first stopped Maradona with intuition, legally and adroitly

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Nutt was jailed for 18 months (with 12 months suspended) and O'Sullivan for 28 days. Whatever happened to immunity for sporting crimes of passion? A little difficult in this case: The assailants are, or were, police constables.

Their colleagues had no option but take legal proceedings under an act 11 years ago that a football pitch is "a public place under the Public Order Act of 1936."

Yet England's professionals plead that the FA can punish them "far in excess of any court, apart from course from the stigma of a criminal record." The FA complains that "overzealous" police admonish players for provocative gestures to fans and overzealous police escort foul-mouthed players off the field.

Police contend that players "can incite the worst elements of the crowd into violent conduct. There is no doubt that aggression on the pitch is shown to the crowd." That connection recently voiced in the Soviet Union, is scoffed at by England's defenders of soccer.

As if to demonstrate how tough can be, referees have sent off 10 players on each of the last two Saturdays in the English League, a total exceeding that in West Germany for all of last season.

Yet the blindest British think

they are the world's disciplinarians.

They don't need or want the police

to harass

deterrents.

